FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,
All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
April 3, 1839. 39tf

Received per Steam Boat,

64 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
10 boxes LEMONS,
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 1, 1839. 39tf

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. R. SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he is now on his annual visit to this place. He may be found at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, on Gillespie street.
March 23, 1839. 38tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.
March 25, 1839. 38tf

Junto Academy.

THIS institution, 12 miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and 6 miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which, hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders; so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of 5 months, $12 50.
English Department, $8 per session.
Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th June next.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.
March 9, 1839. 38-8teow

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar,
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

For Sale.

5000 Lbs. Dry Salted Hides.
AUGUSTUS STEEL.
March 26, 1839. 38-3w

SIR PHILIP.

THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high.

Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,
Groom for the Owner.
March 26, 1839. 38-2m

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE,
12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Received per Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 26, 1839. 34tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1839.

Thomas J. Buchannan, vs. Aaron Murchison. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Carthage, the third Monday in February, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.
[38-6wpd.] A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of

H. & E. J. LILLY,

And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS.

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Crape Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear.

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Ditto, Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hard ware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest. We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.
HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J LILLY.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 7-10w

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, or the Wizard of the Sea; Neal Malone, and other Tales of Ireland; The Bench and the Bar, by the author of the Great Metropolis; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Oliver Twist, by Boz, with plates. School Books, Paper, &c. Just received by
E. J HALE.
March 13.

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks Loudon Porter.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 12, 1839. 36tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but more particularly for the cure of ☞ CONSUMPTION ☜ Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.
JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent.*
Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C.
[30 tf.] January 28.

A Christian Spirit.—The following appears in an Ohio paper, under the advertising head. What a pity it is there are no more Mr. Goddards in the world.

"Those of my good neighbors who are in the habit of borrowing from me, without my leave, and that, too, when I am asleep, are requested not to take any more potatoes from the hole they last opened. They are my seed potatoes. Take from the hole west of that, and be sure not to leave the hole open, for they will freeze. Yours, with respect,
"R. T. GODDARD.

"Posey Township, Dec. 29, 1838.

POETRY.

THE WIDOWED MOTHER.

BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

Beside her babe who sweetly slept,
A widow'd mother sat and wept
O'er years of love gone by;
And as the sobs thick gathering came,
She murmur'd her dead husband's name
Mid that sad lullaby.

Well might that lullaby be sad,
For not one single friend she had
On this cold-hearted earth;
The sea will not give back its prey,
And they were wrapp'd in foreign clay,
Who gave the orphan birth.

Steadfastly as a star doth look
Upon a little murmuring brook,
She gazed upon the bosom
And fair brow of her sleeping one:
"O merciful Heaven! when I'm gone,
Thine is this earthly blossom."

While thus she spoke, a sunbeam broke
Into the room:—the babe awoke,
And from its cradle smiled!
Ah me! what kindling smiles met there!
I know not whether was most fair,
The mother or the child!

With joy fresh sprung from short alarms,
The smiler stretch'd his rosy arms,
And to her bosom leapt—
All tears at once were swept away,
And she hid a face as bright as day—
"Forgive me that I wept."

Sufferings there are from nature sprung,
Ear hath not heard, nor poet's tongue
May venture to declare;
But this, as holy writ, is sure,
The griefs she bids us here endure,
She can herself repair.

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

COTTON AND SILK CULTURE.

According to the estimate of Mr. Chauncey Stone of Burlington, N. J. based upon his own experience, (See his letter in this paper of March 13) the number of worms necessary to make 100 lbs. of reeled silk require to be attended during the first week by one hand; during the second week, by one hand and a boy or girl; and afterwards by only one additional hand, provided the morus multicaulis be the tree from which the leaves to feed the worms are gathered. The worms preferred in this country, usually cease to eat and commence spinning at the age of from 30 to 42 days, according to the weather; so that the average time consumed by the above number of hands, when the worms live longest, is five weeks. The 100 lbs. of silk made by them in this time will command at present prices from $500 to $600; which to say the least, is as much as the same hands, *with the addition of a horse*, can make at cotton planting in South Carolina; whilst the cotton crop occupies them from 10 to 12 months, or double as many months as the silk does weeks.

If Mr. Stone's estimate is correct, and we shall soon see that it is not too high, the culture of silk is manifestly much preferable to that of cotton, even supposing that only one set, or generation, of worms could be reared in a season. But it is now ascertained that with the trifling expense of a small ice-house, which will cost less than a gin-house, the silkworm eggs may be kept throughout the summer, and be brought out to hatch at any time when wanted; and the young morus multicaulis trees have this advantage over other varieties of the mulberry, that they continue to grow till frost, affording throughout the season, an abundant supply of tender foliage, which the young worms always need. Hands engaged in the silk culture may then, in this climate, find constant employment in feeding the worms during five months of the year; say from the first or middle of April, till the first or middle of October. In that time, four successive generations or sets of worms may be reared, and their cocoons be gathered by the same hands. According to these premises, two hands and a boy can make 400 lbs. of reeled silk in a single season, which will command from $2,000 to $2,400. This is two or three times as much as can be realized from the same hands even on the best Alabama cotton plantations. If there is any error in the estimate, it is in the number of crops of silk which may be made, or the number of generations of worms which may be reared, in one season. But let this be stated at only two instead of four, and the boy may be estimated as a half a hand, and the annual income will still be from $400 to $500 to the hand, which is more than the income from cotton planting in Alabama.—Besides: Alabama cotton lands cost $20 per acre, whilst land suitable for silk culture may be had in North or South Carolina at from $1 to $4. A cotton crop requires 7 acres to the hand, not counting the lands planted for provisions; less than one acre to the hand is sufficient for a silk crop. Cotton impoverishes the soil; mulberry trees enrich it. A cotton crop requires half as many horses as hands; a silk crop not more than one horse to the dozen hands. A cotton crop leaves no time for any thing else; a silk crop leaves half the year for improving the provision lands *and grass lands*, and attending to live stock.

Women and children, who do little on a cotton plantation, may be profitably employed in the silk culture. Up lands suit the silk culture best; river lands may therefore be planted altogether in corn, which is less liable to be destroyed by freshets than cotton. Drought and storms do not lessen the silk crop; while they often do, and to a great extent, the cotton crop. Cotton planting requires incessant labor from January to Christmas; the silk culture admits of repose for half the year. A perseverence in cotton planting has for years been rapidly impoverishing the Carolinas and driving off their wealth and enterprise; the silk culture would as rapidly enrich them.—The contrast might be greatly extended, but we have perhaps said enough.

It may be asked, If the silk culture possesses so many and so great advantages, why were they not long since known? The reply is that these advantages depend chiefly upon the morus multicaulis, a tree which was not known in this country until within the last few years. The better it is now known, the higher it rises in estimation. Its very superiority over other varieties of the mulberry, at present retards the extension of the silk culture in this country; for hardly any one now thinks of planting any other tree for that purpose, and profitable as it renders the silk culture, the demand for it is on that very account, so great that it is still more profitable to propagate the tree for sale. How long this shall continue to be the case no one can now tell. It must be till the supply shall bear something like an equal proportion to the demand; that is, till Georgia and Tennessee, with the twenty states north of them and their immense population, now stimulated more and more, yearly, with a desire to engage in this the most profitable of agricultural employments, shall be supplied.—Among the extraordinary properties, however, of this remarkable tree, one seems to be, according to experiments made by ourselves and others last season that stripping the leaves, if properly done, rather advances than retards the growth of the wood. If further experience should fully prove this to be the case, the propagation of the tree for sale need not interfere, in as much as it has hitherto done, with the extension of the silk culture.

We said above that Mr. Chauncey Stone's estimate of the quantity of silk which a given amount of labor will produce is not too high. It is more than confirmed by a detailed statement now before us of the actual amount of labor employed in making 928 lbs. of cocoons which would afford at least 93 lbs. of reeled silk. The statement is contained in an excellent article by AMANS CARRIER of Rodez in France, and translated for the "Farmer's Register;" in the last No. of which we find it.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

FROM THE VINCENT CHRONICLE OF FEB. 12, 1839.

Anxious of judging from personal observation of the extent of damage committed at Martinique and St. Lucia, a party of friends embarked from Kingstown on the 28th ult., and, after an agreeable but protracted voyage, bore up for Port (or, as it is erroneously, I suspect, written, Fort) Royal at 10 o'clock at night on Wednesday, the 30th.

No living being opposed our progress; no one greeted our approach. A solitary sentinel on the Savanne merely challenged, as we made our way through tottering streets and encumbered thoroughfares, silent as the grave. Any language of mine is incapable of doing justice to such a scene of absolute desolation; of prostrate porticos, dilapidated mansions, and piles of stone and mortar, eloquent in ruin.

On the following morning and forenoon we repeated our visit, and yet more in detail went over the spots so remarkably striking the previous night; but first impressions retained their force. All the public buildings are either totally destroyed, or so rent or thrown down as to be useless. Of 1,700 houses which composed the city, only 18 are saved; and, singular to say, these are wooden edifices. Whole lines of streets in the meaner suburbs were entombed with the inmates by the falling in of the loftier stone dwellings in their vicinity. But of all the remarkable spectacles in this accumulation of horrors none can vie with that presented by the arched fragments of the convent—the tattered shreds of the old, and the site of what *was* the new hospital.

This splendid building, but recently completed, which cost $100,000, is entirely razed to the earth. Not a stone remains upon another, and the soil of the open space or yard in front is white from the dust into which it crumbld with its imprisoned patients. 46 in number, of whom 34 were military. An idea may be formed of the impetus of the earthquake in this quarter, when I mention that between ten and twelve feet in front of the base lie the iron railings which ran along it. Adjoining these masses of shattered planks and strewn fragments is the cemetery or burying ground. Hither all the killed, after being gathered together from different points, and deposited in dead carts on la Place d'Armes, and that of des Quartres Noirs, were huddled into two enormous ditches, dug for the occasion, which were instantly filled up with quick lime. Some without arms or legs, others wanting an eye or a nose, women, whose breasts had been torn off, were plunged in without distinction of age, rank, or sex; and (says a French writer) as these hasty sepulchres could not contain the mass of bodies which clogged them up, the assistants were compelled to squeeze, crowd, and stamp them, as one packs herrings into a barrel! Well might he doubt the evidence of his senses!

We found it difficult to ascertain the exact mortality. It would appear that about 900 sufferers were dug out of the ruins, and in 500 of these life was extinct. The others were carried to the artillery barracks, fitted up as a temporary hospital, and nothing can be better than the arrangements there perfected. Amputation was resorted to in numerous instances, but none survived the operation. Government tries to conceal the extent of the calamity in order to reinspire confidence in the colonists; but it admits a loss of 260 dead, and about an equal number wounded. Having been courteously received by his Excellency the Governor, Admi. de Moges, and conversed with his aid-de-camp and various respectable individuals, I shall now detail such further incidents as may probably gratify the curiosity of our fellow-citizens.

All are agreed that this awful visitation of Providence was tempered with mercy. If, instead of happening at 6 o'clock of the morning, it had taken place a few hours sooner, not a soul could have escaped, as the town was buried in sleep: but occurring when the laboring population had for the most part repaired to their wonted occupations, they, whose houses first fell, owing to the superincumbent weight of larger mansions, avoided the fate which engulfed their residences. The greatest fatality occurred in the streets, which, being narrow, and built with great strength, were choked up by the falling of missiles, &c. Cases of individual calamity were related to us, pitiable in the extreme. One gentleman said that having gone early to the public promenade, he beheld the earth yawn before him, and shut again, while the trees at his side nodded like the waving of soldiers' plumes.

He bethought him of wife and family, and ran eagerly back into the town, but his progress was impeded by a thick cloud of lime and ashes, which nearly blinded him; he reached his domestic hearth at last and found all alive; but an intimate friend had been wounded by fragments which broke both legs and thighs; and he lingered in inexpressible agony for two days, during which he incessantly called on him to terminate his sufferings. Entering a public bath to refresh ourselves, the poor owner burst into tears, telling us she could not attend to us, as now she could only mourn for a son-in-law and grandchildren untimely snatched from her arms. A custom-house officer explained how he had been twice overturned in the streets, and bruised in several places; but when he at length arose, the screams, groans, and cries for mercy beggared description, and absolutely harrowed his feelings. "I thought," were his own words, "the day of judgment had arrived." The first to experience the shock, it is believed, were the seamen of the fleet (recently from Mexico) lying in the roadstead.

The vessels bounded as if they had struck on a reef, while a frightful detonation reached their ears, and then a simultaneous shriek from the shore. Within the city the earthquake is represented as composed of three shocks, and its duration to have extended to a period of from 40 to 60 seconds. The first two shocks were accompanied by a rumbling noise; then came a vibrating motion and opening of the earth; next an instantaneous thrill, and the work of destruction was complete! The direction of the shocks seem to have been transverse. A rush was made for the streets, where almost every individual was seized with stupor, struck by the falling embers, blinded by the dust, or choked by unwholesome effluvia; and it is not the delusion of fancy to say that we ourselves were sensible of a still offensive smell among the ruins. Various phenomena were remarked as preceding and following the earthquake—sparks of fire thrown up through the crevices in the earth, the growl of thunder under foot, and the like.

Twenty million francs or more will be required to rebuild Port Royal, if rebuilt it ever can be; as at present it can only be termed a pile of rent and pendant masonry, propped up by means of wood, dangerous to the passers by. Its population, previous to the fatal 11th of January, was computed at 12,000 souls. The bulk of the survivors have fled to the adjoining country, which has also endured its trials. Those who remain are either functionaries in public employment, or poor people, who still cling to the wreck of their little means. There cannot be a doubt that the city or port owed its destruction to the alluvial nature of the soil on which it was erected, since the fort, situated on an eminence, escaped with a slight fissure in one of the barracks. Till more permanent provision can be made for the citizens, they are encamped under tents, upon the Savanne, one of those agreeable public lounges which the French establish in their colonies, as well as in the towns of the mother country, and which must tend so materially to the amusement and health of the people.

On the same spot Divine service is now performed under a canvass covering, but it appeared to be attended by few male devotees. Every tongue is loud in praise of the Governor and the Heads of Departments, for their incessant zeal, courage, and humanity; and they have been nobly seconded by the military and seamen of the fleet, upward of 1,000 of whom landed to dig out the sufferers. But for them still greater fatality must have ensued, for the native laborers and slaves were either overcome with terror, or refused to give their services; nay, it is even added that a conspiracy existed among the latter to fire the town on the night of the 10th and 11th; and that one incendiary was taken with combustible materials for the purpose. He is supposed to have been crushed under the walls of the prison.

THE STRONG MAN OF VIRGINIA.

Some of our readers have doubtless met with the story of Peter Francisco, who in a quarrel into which he was forced, threw his antagonist over a fence and then threw his horse after him. Here is a more particular account of him than we have ever seen:

Hearing that a Giant is in the city of Columbus, I am reminded of my old acquaintance, Peter Francisco, who was a citizen of Buckingham county, of Virginia. Peter, I venture to affirm, was, as great a curiosity in person, as this giant; yet with a dignified manliness, compatible with his vast personage and highness of frame, he deigned not to exhibit himself for bits of money to the public gaze. He contented himself to live on a farm and enjoy the comforts of a simple husbandman.

Peter Francisco was remarkable for his strength; a large double jointed man, nearly seven feet in height without any surplus flesh, yet so corpulent and so proportioned like other men that few would notice his uncommon height. His weight was from three hundred and thirty to three hundred and fifty pounds! Still he was of such a stature that he was a raw bone.

As to Peter's strength—he informed me that in the army of the Revolution, while fed on *blue beef*, at 18 years of age, and wrestling with his fellows in the camp, he first discovered his strength;—that he could then hold two of the strongest men, by placing a hand on each. He could afterwards, as is well known to his old neighbors, set a common sized man in the palm of each hand, and lifting them up, bump their heads against the joist or ceiling above. He could take between his teeth a common eight-legged dining table, (of walnut or mahogany,) and without the aid of either hand or foot, lift it up and set it on the opposite side of the room. He never hit but two men in his life, (for he was too magnanimous to be quarrelsome,) the first blow on the first man broke his jaw bone in two places, the second received only one blow and got three ribs broken—the third man being a friend of the two first, insisted on fighting; but Peter (fearing further havoc) gently laid hands upon him, and lifting him aloft, bore him through the gazing multitude, by the nape of the neck and the seat of his breeches, and threw him over the fence! Peter then told him if he would go home and take care of his wife and children, as he had advised his two unfortunate friends, he would throw his horse over also—the man agreed, and Peter actually threw his horse over the fence!

Peter Francisco was taken prisoner by the British during the Revolution, conveyed to a tavern, and seven soldiers placed over him as a guard. He at an early day got possession of one of their swords, cut down three guards in succession, took the other four prisoners, and marched them into the American camp. This last affair was denied during the late war in a newspaper controversy which resulted in the taking of many depositions of the then living witnesses showing the truth of the whole story; and thus has become a historical matter.

Fearing the above statement (that Peter threw the horse over the fence) may be considered too much for human credulity, I will further state, that Peter told me himself, when I doubted his assertion, that "the horse stood near a low fence, which reached about midway his sides; that he pressed him up to the fence, and reaching under his belly seized his opposite legs, and raising him up a little from the ground, turned him a summerset."

Many other feats of strength might be told of Peter Francisco. He died a few years past, while acting as Sergeant at-Arms in the Virginia House of Delegates.

FROM THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

PETE WHETSTONE'S LAST FROLIC.

DEVIL'S FORK OF LITTLE RED,
January 9, 1839.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Since the last time I writ you, I have had all sorts of times; I took a trip away out South. Well, when I got to the Rock, I was in a big hurry to keep on, so I walked up early in the morning to Goodrich and Loomis, thinking I would rig out in a suit of their best, but they had'nt opened their store; so I steps into another, and bought me a pair of red broadcloth britches. The fellow measured me, and put up a pair that he said would fit me to a shaving. So I stuffs them into my saddle bags, and put out South. Well, when I gets out, I was asked to a party, and I rigged myself up; but oh, lordy, my breeches were big enough for the fat man what was blowed up in the steamboat. I had my gallowses up to the last notch, but it would'nt all do, for I could have carried a grist of corn in them without stretching the cloth. I hardly knew what to do; my old britches could'nt do at all, and my new ones hung like a shirt on a bean-pole. Thinks I, there is no frolic for Pete; but just right at this time in pops Major Greene. "Well," says he, "Kurnel, aint you ready to go?" Says I, "I am thinking I won't go." "Why?" says he. "Look at my britches," says I. Well, he commenced laughing; says he, "Them britches were made for Daniel Lambert." "Well," says I, "Daniel Lambert is a stranger to me, but I know they are a pretty loose fit." "Oh, never mind them," says he; "come go, and nobody will notice them." So I went. I found lots of people, and an abundance of pretty gals. Well, there was no dancing, and the folks were all sitting round the room; so I slips in a corner, thinking I would hide my britches. Presently some gentleman asked a lady to sing; so up she gits, and he leads her to something in the corner, that looked like the nicest kind of a chest. Well, she opened the lid, and it was right chuck full of horse teeth; she just run her hand across them, and I never heard such a noise in all my life. I whispered to the next fellow to me, and asked what sort of a varmint that was? "Why, Kurnel," says he, "that is a pe-anny." Well, the young lady commenced, and I never heard such singing. I forgot my britches, and started to walk close up to the pe-anny, when I heard them tittering. "Daniel Lambert," says one—then I knew they were laughing at my britches. So I feels my dander rising, and began to get mad; I walked right up, bold as a sheep. There was a sort of a dandy looking genius standing by the pe-anny. Says he, "Now do, Miss, favor us with that delightful little ditty—my favorate—you know it." Then she commenced,

"When the Belly-aker is-hearn over the sea,
I'll dance the Ronny-aker by moonlight with thee."

That is all I recollect. When she got through up steps Maj. Green, and introduces me to her. Says she, (and I tell you she looked pretty,) "Col. Whetstone, what is your favorite?" Says I, "Suit yourself and you suit me." And that made her laugh. Well, right at that, up steps a fellow that looked as if he had been sent for and could'nt go. Says he, "Miss, will you give me "the last link is broken?"—"Why," says she, "indeed, sir, I have the most wretched cold in the world."—Why, Miss," says I "you wouldn't call yours a bad cold if you had seen Jim Cole arter he lay out in the swamp and catched cold." "Why," says she, (and lord, but she looked killing,) "how bad was his cold?" "Why, Miss," says I, "he didn't quit spitting ice till the middle of August." That made her laugh. "Well," says she. Kurnel Whetstone, that cures my cold." So she commenced,—

"The last link is broking that binds you to me,
"The words you have spoken is sorry to I."

Well, arter the lady was over, they all went into supper; lots of good things. I sat next to a young lady, and I heard them saying, "Miss, with your permission, I'll take a piece of the turkey," and so on. I sees a plate of nice little pickles.—"Miss, with your permission, I'll take a pickle," and she said I might do so. I reached over and dipped up one on my fork—it was small, and I put the whole of it in my mouth. Oh, lordy! but it burnt;—well, the more I chawed the worse it was. Thinks I, if I swallow, I am a burnt koon. Well, it got too hot for human nater to stand; so says I, "Miss, with your permission, I'll lay this pickle back," and I spit it out. Oh, lordy! what laughing. "Excuse me, ladies, if I have done wrong," says I, "but that pickle is too hot for the Devil's fork." Every body seemed to take the thing in good part, but one chap; says he, "I never seed such rude behavior in all my life." At that I turns round to him; says I, "Look here, Mister, if you don't like the smell of fresh bread, you had better quit the bakery." Well, I tell you, that shot up his fly-trap quick. Arter supper the party broke up. Oh, confound the britches! I wish the fellow that made them could be fed on cloth for twelve months. Even the little boys make fun of them, for I heard one singing—

"Mister, Mister, who ma le your britches?
Daddy cut them out, and mammy sowed the stitches."

Ever yours,
PETE WHETSTONE.

Flora McDonald.—Willis, in one of his letters from Scotland mentions his accidental meeting with some of the descendants of this romantic character, as follows:

"I had taken up a book while we were passing the locks at the junction of Loch Ness and Loch Oich, and was reading the aloud to my friend the interesting description of Flora McDonald's heroic devotion to Prince Charles Edward. A very lady like girl, who sat next me, turned around as I laid down the book, and informed me, with a look of pleased pride, that the heroine was her grand-mother.—She was returning from the first visit she had ever made to the Isle, (I think of Skye,) of which the McDonalds were hereditary lords, and in which the fugitive prince was concealed. Her brother, an officer, just returned from India, had accompanied her on her pilgrimage, and as he sat on the other side of his sister, he joined in the conversation, and entered into the details of Flora's history with great enthusiasm. The book belonged to the boat, and my friend had brought it from below, and the coincidence was certainly singular. The present chief of the McDonalds was on board, accompanying his relatives back to their home in Sussex; and on arriving at Fort William, where the boat stopped for the night, the young lady invited us to take tea with her at the inn; and for so improvised an acquaintance, I have rarely made three friends more to my taste."

CHEAP PAPER.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

EXTRACT FROM

Hon. A. Rencher's Circular.

To the Freemen of the Tenth Congressional District of North Carolina, composed of the Counties of Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan and Davie.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1839.

Fellow Citizens: Shortly after the close of Gen. Jackson's administration, the people of this country were visited by a great pecuniary disaster in the suspension of specie payments by the banks—an event which I foresaw, and which might have been reasonably anticipated from the policy pursued by that administration. Upon the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States, in 1833, new banks were created, and both new and old were stimulated to expand their issues, to meet, as it was said, the wants of the people. This was made the terms of receiving the use and custody of the public money; and but few were allowed these Governmental favors who did not consent to these terms. The consequence of this was a large increase in the number of banks, and a still greater increase in the amount of bank capital and bank issues; for, be it remembered, that, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, there were more banks created than had been created from the foundation of the Government up to that period. The relative amount of bank capital incorporated during the same period was still greater; being twice as much as all the bank capital created up to the commencement of that administration. No party, therefore, can be so properly denominated "the bank party" as that party whose policy gave birth to this state of things. The inevitable consequence of this great augmentation of banks and bank capital was a wild and reckless spirit of speculation and overtrading in the people. It is no excuse, therefore, for those whose policy produced this augmentation of bank capital to charge the suspension of specie payments by the banks upon overtrading in the community, for that overtrading was but the natural fruit of this extraordinary increase in the number of banks and the amount of bank capital.

SPECIE CIRCULAR.

The more immediate cause of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, was the specie circular issued by General Jackson in 1836, requiring all payments for public lands to be made in gold and silver. The avowed object of this measure was to check the spirit of speculation and curtail bank credit. The practical effect was to destroy public confidence in these institutions, and create a general run upon them for the precious metals. By a law of Congress, passed in 1816, all public dues were required to be paid in gold and silver, or the notes of specie-paying banks. At the session of Congress immediately preceding the adoption of this specie circular, a resolution was submitted to the Senate, requiring public lands to be paid for in gold and silver only. That resolution was rejected by almost a unanimous vote of the Senate. But notwithstanding an existing law to the contrary, and a strong expression of one branch of Congress against any change in that law, the President assumed the responsibility, and issued an order requiring the receivers of public lands to receive nothing in payment thereof except gold and silver. This order came like a clap of thunder in the midst of a clear sky. These banks had been brought into existence by the friends of the administration, and had been stimulated to over-issues by their advice and encouragement. The banks felt the blow, but the people felt it more deeply. Trade and business of every kind was paralyzed. So disastrous was this order upon the interests of every portion of the country, that a bill was passed at the next session of Congress, by overwhelming majorities in both branches, rescinding this Executive order. But the President, regardless of the will of the representatives of the people, refused either to sign it, or return it to Congress with his reasons for refusing, as required by the constitution. The embarrassments of the country and the derangement of the currency increased every day, until the May following, when the banks were compelled to suspend specie payments. Thus the State bank system, which had been very unwisely, in my opinion, substituted by the administration as the fiscal agent of the Government in place of the Bank of the United States, and which we were promised was to furnish us with a better currency than even that institution had done, exploded, leaving the Government in bankruptcy, and the people overwhelmed in unexampled pecuniary embarrassment.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

In the midst of this general calamity, Mr. Van Buren thought proper to call an extra session of Congress. Assembled under such peculiar circumstances, the people had some reason to expect relief from their immediate representatives. The experiments which had been made upon the currency by his illustrious predecessor, and which had just resulted in such disastrous consequences to the country, ought to have deterred a prudent man from embarking upon any untried experiment or expedient. The most obvious policy was to retrace our steps, and return to that system of administration which had been tried, and found by experience to work well. The expenditures of the Government, which, under an overflowing revenue, had become extravagantly large, should have been reduced, and the administration made to practice that economy which it had so long professed, and which its exhausted Treasury now absolutely demanded. If ever, then was the time to redeem those promises of retrenchment and reform which had been so long and repeatedly made, but which had been so long and so shamefully neglected. The message of the President, however, soon dispelled these just expectations. It proposed no system of retrenchment, none of reform; and the suffering people were told they had no right to expect relief from Congress. The hand that afflicted, in the opinion of the President, had no power to relieve. For what, then, you will ask, was Congress convened? Simply to relieve the Government and its officers. The fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, which was to have been divided among the States, was postponed; an empty Treasury was replenished by the issue of ten millions of Treasury notes, and Congress were invited by the President to give him the entire custody and control of the public money, by the establishment of what is termed the sub-treasury system. These were the leading measures of the administration. The two first were adopted by Congress, though without my concurrence, for reasons which were submitted at the time. The last has been twice adopted by the Senate, but as often rejected in the House of Representatives. To this system I propose to invite your careful consideration.

The sub-treasury system consists of two parts: First, it requires all public dues to be paid in gold and silver; secondly, the money when so collected, is to be placed in the custody and safe-keeping of officers appointed by the President, and removable at his will. It seems to me only necessary to state these propositions for them to receive condemnation from every man jealous of his rights and determined to maintain them.

The revenue of the Federal Government must be equal, at least, to its expenditures, which now exceed thirty millions of dollars. It is proposed that this large amount shall be paid in gold and silver, and nothing else; and let me ask, whether this can be done without a great sacrifice to the commerce and business of the country? The specie circular, which wrought such disastrous consequences, required public lands only to be paid for in gold and silver; and what was its effect upon that source of our revenue? It reduced it from upwards of twenty millions in 1835 and 1836, to less than an average of five millions in 1837 and 1838. Congress repealed that circular in 1838, which led the way to the resumption of specie payments by the banks during the last summer; to the restoration of public confidence; and the revival of commerce and the business of the country. The sub-treasury system proposes, in effect, to re-enact the specie circular, and to extend its obnoxious provisions. It requires all our public dues, whether arising from our public lands, or from imported goods, or from direct taxes, to be paid for in gold and silver. Are you prepared for such a system? Our county and state tax is, comparatively, a small one; but if our Legislature were to require it to be paid in gold and silver, I doubt very much whether you would submit to the oppression of such a law. And yet, if the principle be good in the one case, it is equally so in the other; if correct in relation to the large amount of revenue collected by the Federal Government, it must be so in relation to the small amount collected by the States.

By the law of 1816, all public dues are required to be paid in gold and silver, or the notes of specie-paying banks. Every administration, since that time, has practised, and practised successfully, upon this law. Having tried the system, and found it to work well, why give it up for another experiment upon the currency, when all our experiments have so signally failed? Is the servant better than his master? or, is the President and his officers entitled to be paid in a better currency than that which is used by the people? And yet this sub-treasury system does provide gold for the Government, while it leaves the people to the use of paper-money. Banks have become, to some extent, a necessary evil; and I have shown that this evil has been greatly augmented by those now in power. No one pretends that we can do without bank-paper in this country; such an idea would be absurd. While, therefore, this is the case, I could not consent to make any distinction between the officers of the Federal Government and the people I represent.

The next leading feature in this sub-treasury system is, that it proposes to deposite the public money, when collected, in the hands of the officers of the Government for safe-keeping. Previous to the commencement of this administration, it had been deposited for safe-keeping with the banks; and the question is, in which depository is the public money most likely to be safe? Where are your hard earnings, when taken by the Government, most secure against fraud and defalcation? If we are governed by the experience of the past, the question is answered. From 1816, when the Bank of the United States was established, up to 1834, when the public money was removed from that institution by the order of General Jackson, the Government did not lose a single cent by the bank. During nearly the whole of Mr. Van Buren's administration, this sub-treasury system has been, to some extent, in practical operation, (though without authority of law,) and it is known that fraud and defalcation have been the order of the day. The large defalcations of Swartwout, Price, Gratiot, and others, are melancholy warnings against the permanent establishment of such a system. The millions already lost to the Government is but the beginning of evil.

But we are told it is an "untried expedient," and therefore we should make a trial of it. The country is tired of experiments. You have paid sadly for them all. The statesmen and patriots who have adorned our annals never thought of this new-fangled system; they had tried others, and found them to work well, and were content to let well enough alone.

In 1834, when those now in power determined there should no longer be a national bank for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public money, they determined to make use of the State banks for that purpose. It was a party measure, and therefore considered a test of republicanism; and all who did not support it were denounced as federalists and bank-men, bought by the Bank of the United States. We were told then, as we are told now, that it was an experiment. Well—the experiment has been tried, and failed; and failed, in my opinion, from the weakness and corruption of the administration. Banks were more generally selected with reference to their partisan zeal and devotion to the administration, than to their soundness and ability as fiscal agents of the Government. I am no friend to the State bank system, or, as it has sometimes been called, the pet-bank system; I have always been opposed to it, and am so still. It gave to the President the power of selecting the deposite banks, as well as the power of removing the public money therefrom, and, to that extent, gave him a control over the revenue of the country—a control inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions. It was a partial union of the purse and the sword—a union always dangerous, if not fatal to the liberties of the people. But these objections apply still more forcibly to the sub-treasury system. By it, the public money is placed in the hands of the creatures of the President. He makes and unmakes them at will. The public money is, therefore, as much under his control as if it were in his own pocket, and is a perfect union of the purse and sword.

These were the opinions of the administration in 1834. The Secretary of the Treasury declared, in an elaborate report made by him on the subject, that executive officers, as fiscal agents, were less responsible, less safe, less economical, and less convenient, than banks. The Globe newspaper, known to be the organ of the party, denounced the sub-treasury, when proposed by a distinguished Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Leigh,) in the following language:

"This is the notable plan by which Mr. Senator Leigh would *diminish* the power of the Executive over the depositories of the public money! Instead of suffering the President to appoint one Treasurer, as he now does, he would have him appoint as many as should be convenient. When appointed, these officers must necessarily be, as all executive officers now are, subject to removal at the will of the President. These treasurers, all appointed by the President, and removable at his will, with all the public money in their *actual possession—in their pockets, desks, and trunks, and vaults*—are, in the opinion of Mr. Leigh, the constitutional depositories of the public money, in preference to *State banks*, which guard the public money as they do their own. It is fortunate for General Jackson that he does not entertain Mr. Leigh's opinion."

Such was the opinion of the whole party in 1834. They were then in favor of the State-bank system, and preferred it to all others; but it has not worked to suit them. They now wheel to the right-about, make war upon the State banks, hold up the rejected and abused sub-treasury as the only democratic system, and denounce all who oppose it as federalists and bank-men! Is there no limit to public credulity? Are the great interests of this great country to be everlastingly the subject of experiment by political quacks? Are we to disregard the lights of past experience, and continue to hunt out new and untried expedients? Let us rather

"————bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of,"

A national bank, with proper limitations, is greatly preferable to State banks for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public money; but, owing to constitutional objections, the immense amount of bank capital already incorporated, and other causes, it is not likely such an institution will shortly be created, if ever. Compelled, therefore, to choose between State banks for the safe-keeping of the public money, and the sub-treasury, I cannot hesitate. Your State banks are more responsible, more safe, more economical, and more convenient to the people, and less dangerous to liberty.

If Swartwout and Price had been compelled to deposite the public money as fast as received in some bank in New York to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as was formerly the case, the Government could now command a million and a half of the public money which these sub-treasurers are now revelling upon in London or Paris. Instead of this, they were allowed to keep it in their own chest or vault until the sum became large enough to tempt their cupidity—they pocket the whole, step into a steam-ship, and in a few days are across the Atlantic. The same may be said of other defaulting sub-treasurers; and yet when a proposition was recently made in the Senate requiring collecting officers to place the money when collected to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the use of the Government, so as to place the public money beyond the control of these sub-treasurers, it was voted down by the friends of the administration! What confidence can you repose in the professions of men who, by their practice, show a total disregard of the interests of the people! It is no argument in favor of this system, that these officers are required to give bond for the safe-keeping of the public money. What is Swartwout's bond for two hundred thousand dollars, when it is only about one-sixth the amount purloined by him? He can indemnify his securities, and have a fortune left. A facetious writer suggests only one remedy to secure these sub-treasurers, and that is to cut off their legs, for they are now so long there is no catching them.

I have but one other consideration to submit to you on this subject. The patronage of the Federal Executive is already tremendous. With all reflecting men of all parties, it has become a just cause of alarm. It has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. But the proposed system will greatly enlarge this Executive patronage. The number of Federal officers must be augmented, while the whole of the Federal revenue will be at the command of the President of the United States. With such tremendous powers, the President, I fear, will become too strong for the people. Already has this patronage in many places been brought to bear upon the popular will, and control, in some degree, the freedom of our elections. It was proven before the late investigating committee, that Federal officers in New York were heavily taxed to carry on the political campaign in that State. That which was once conjecture, has been proven to be fact. General Jackson, in his inaugural address, among other Executive duties, promised "the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections." And yet, when at the last session of Congress a bill was introduced into the Senate to correct and prevent such abuses, the friends of the administration were found arrayed against it. It becomes us, therefore, to guard well against the increase of a power which thus threatens to sap the very foundation of republican government.

Under the experiments made upon the currency, and the practical operation of the sub-treasury, the revenue has fallen off nearly one-half, while the expenditures, within a few years past, have been more than doubled. If this course of administration continue, either a large public debt or another high tariff is inevitable.

The Fayetteville Observer states, that the Honorable Edmund Deberry will undoubtedly be again a candidate for Congress, from that District. Wm. A. Morris, of Anson, has, it is rumored, been selected as the candidate of the Administration party. We cannot entertain a doubt of the re-election of Mr. Deberry. He is esteemed at Washington, as a most valuable member of the House, from his extensive practical knowledge, and from his unintermitting attention to the duties of a Representative. Each party, in the other Districts of the State, is also stirring, preparatory to the contest in August, and in several, candidates on each side are already announced. And what are we to do? The question is put emphatically to the Whigs of Wilmington District, what will you do for the cause of your country? Are you so fainthearted as to answer, we will do, just *nothing?*

Wilmington Chronicle.

When the Wilmington and R. Railroad was first spoken of in this community, and it was asserted by some that Naval Stores would be transported on it to this market, others who thought themselves very knowing in such matters, treated it as a ridiculous thing, and proved on paper, that such produce would not bear that kind of transportation, whilst water facilities existed. They who will now visit the Depot, and see the freight trains coming in, laden generally, with from two hundred, to four hundred barrels of Naval Stores, besides other freight, may determine which calculated correctly. The rate of freight a barrel, from any particular point, is to be sure, higher on the Rail Road, than down the water courses, but when is taken into the estimate, the damage to, and loss of barrels, the delays, the exposure of the raftsmen, &c. there is no difficulty in giving the preference to the road, as a way of transportation. We will mention here, that some short time ago, our attention was attracted to a quantity of Turpentine at the Depot, in smaller barrels than usually come to this market, and upon enquiring, found they were from the region of the Neuse, which had always sent its Turpentine to the Newbern market.—*Ib.*

STORE BREAKING.

The Store of Mr. R. Simpson, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, was entered one night last week, by means of a false key, and the amount of four or five hundred dollars taken, in dry goods, clothing, &c. Several Store and Warehouse doors, have had their keys taken out of them, within a short time past, no doubt with villainous intent. We advise greater care in leaving keys in the locks.—*Ib.*

We learn from the Newbern Spectator, that the United States Steamboat Engineer, arrived in the harbour of Beaufort, on the 18th of March, for the purpose of a survey. We suppose, therefore, she may soon be looked for in our harbour, for the further prosecution of the survey.—*Ib.*

Account of American Manufactures by an Englishmen.—At a great Anti-Corn Law Dinner, recently given at Manchester, England, one of the speakers in the course of his remarks, made the following statement; that, in 1814 the people of America consumed one hundred bales of cotton. Last year the consumption was nearly three hundred thousand bales, entirely the growth of the short period which has elapsed since 1814. She now stands, in point of consumption, where we stood in the year 1816. Sixteen years ago Lowell, the Manchester of America, was a desert. Its forest echoed no sound but that of the cataract. It now spins and manufactures forty thousand bales of cotton per annum. There is a concentrated water power, amounting to five thousand horses' power, which equals one half of the water power of Great Britian which is applied to the cotton manufacture, and to one sixth of all the steam power so applied. In 1832, America exported two millions, eight hundred thousand dollars worth of cotton goods. In 1836, and half of 1837, she exported twenty thousand bales of her cotton manufactures round the Cape of Good Hope to India and China, and thirty-four thousand bales to the markets of South America. Neither is it in the cotton manufactures alone that she is advancing. In 1835, she had seventeen millions of sheep and lambs. In 1838, twenty-three millions, which, at three pounds per head, will give sixty million pounds of wool, the whole of which is manufactured there. Inferior woollens are sold as cheap in New York as in the cloth-halls of Leeds. For the last two years English manufacturers have worked without receiving any profit.

Boston Post.

Mistaking Oneself.—An old gentleman who had studied theological subjects rather too much for the strength of his brains, determined to try his luck in preaching, nothing doubting but that matter and form would be given him, without any particular preparation on his own part. Accordingly, on Sunday he ascended the pulpit; sang and prayed; read his text, and stopped. He stood a good while first on one leg and then on the other, casting his eyes up towards the rafters, and then on the floor, in a merciless quondóry. At length language came to his relief—"If any of you down there think you can preach, just come up here and try it!"

North Carolina Patriot.

Say nothing about yourself—either good, bad or indifferent: Nothing good, for that is vanity; nothing bad, for that is affectation; nothing indifferent, for that is silly.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Gazette refers, in the following terms, to the new President in his new relations, and to the probable future pursuits of his predecessor:

"The importance of the situation to which Mr. Dunlap has been called, will give full exercise to his talents; and while we congratulate him upon his elevation, we feel that the honor is enhanced by the succession in which he stands. The Public have full confidence in Mr. Dunlap, and he goes to his new duties with his hand strengthened by the warm wishes and affectionate respect of all those who know his worth, and by the able support of the efficient cashiers with whom he has been and is now associated. We wish him a freedom from the difficulties which have been thrown at his predecessor, but in all scenes we wish him 'the calmness of a summer's morning.'

"We do not know what is the intention of Mr. Biddle; but, with an ample fortune, with a cultivated literary taste, means and appliances for social enjoyments, powers to impart and to receive pleasure in intercourse with elevated minds, the quiet of Andalusia might be supposed to open to him enjoyments to be the more relished as he withdraws from the unremitted labors of four lustres, with the concurrent admiration of every class of his fellow-citizens, and with the consciousness that he has surmounted difficulties that would have appalled others, and secured the respect of those whose approval is the reward for a life of difficulties."

The American Sentinel, an Administration journal, notices the retirement of Mr. Biddle in the following complimentary and liberal manner:

"Whatever may have been said by heated partisans in disparagement of this gentleman, in consequence of the political warfare that was carried on for several years between the General Government and the Bank over which Mr. Biddle presided, it must be conceded by every man in this community competent to judge on the question, that he has managed the affairs of the Bank with consummate skill during a period of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, and earned for himself a reputation as a financier unrivalled in this country, and not surpassed in any other. He carries with him into his retirement—if, indeed, he shall be suffered to remain in retirement—the best wishes of the commercial community of the Union."

Mr. Biddle (says the New York Courier and Enquirer) needs no eulogy. The history of the United States during the last fifteen years cannot be faithfully written without giving to Mr. Biddle a place in it, as honorable to himself as his whole life has been eminently useful to his country.—Within the last week we heard an eminent broker of this city say—one who has ever been a friend and supporter of Gen. Jackson and an opponent of the United States Bank—that Mr. Biddle's course in regard to our great staple, cotton, during the last eighteen months, *had saved not less than twenty-five millions of dollars to the country;* and that this alone had enabled the banks to resume specie payments.

The Van Buren party abuse Mr. Rives, and charge him with having joined the Whigs to make Mr. Clay President. Now if this be true, what other motive than the good of his country, could have prompted him? There is no office in the gift of Mr. Van Buren, which Mr. Rives could not have got; what more can he expect from Mr. Clay? He has refused two or three offers, pressingly urged, to take a seat in the cabinet—he can get no higher than that when a new President comes in.

These facts, which so strongly vindicate the motives of his conduct, (although they do not in the estimation of all Whigs atone for his previous course) should at least silence the calumnious tongues of his late supporters.—*Richmond Whig.*

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:—"It is positively stated that Ely Moore, ex-M. C. is appointed Surveyor of this port, vice Mr. Craig. I do not know this to be the fact, but this is the secret story. Mr. Craig is a Van Buren man. The Van Buren party now seem to be acting the part of cannibals. Having no whigs to eat up, they are eating up each other."

Kentucky.—We learn that Mr. Menefee declines running for a seat in the next Congress. The necessity of devoting himself to his professional business is the reason alleged for a step, that cannot but be regretted by all true friends of the country. There is no man who has won a more distinguished reputation during the short period that he has been in the House, than Mr. Menefee. He is a most eloquent speaker, and endowed with all the qualities of mind, and accomplishments of education, that best form the character of the statesman. It is stated in the *Flemingsburg Kentuckian*, that L. W. Andrews will be supported by the Whigs in Mr. Menefee's district as his successor. He is a native of Kentucky, and has twice represented his County with distinction in the Legislature of the State.

Mr. Swartwout.—The Van Buren Party—by way of justifying, or rather palliating, the conduct of this officer—tell the people that he was put in office by Gen. Jackson, and consequently the present Executive should not be charged with his sins: they furthermore say that Mr. Van Buren advised Gen. Jackson not to make the appointment at the time he did. If Mr. Van Buren entertained so contemptible an opinion of this man, why did he continue him in office to the time of his defalcation? Mr. Swartwout held this office for nearly two years after Mr. Van Buren's inauguration, and yet nothing is said during the time about his removal.

Rutherfordton Gazette.

Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 13th ult. gives quite a gloomy picture of the monetary affairs of Mississippi. It represents the darkest days of 1837 as presenting but a faint picture of what is now exhibited in every town and county of the State. Goods have been sold at *less than half* the original cost—and lands and negroes have gone off under the sheriff's hammer, for *one-fifth* of their value.

Vicksburg Bank.—A slip from the office of the N. Orleans Commercial Bulletin under date of March 25th, states that the Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg had suspended specie payments since the preceding Thursday.

A son of C. C. Henderson, Esq. Postmaster at Lincolnton, was killed a few days since by the accidental discharge of a Gun, which he held in his hand at the time.

Salisbury Watchman.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We hardly know how to take the subjoined paragraph, which we first read in the American Sentinel (a Philadelphia journal friendly to the Administration) of Tuesday morning. On first perusal of it, we took it literally as a mere rumor, the foundation of which might well be questioned. Finding it transferred, however, and tranferred, too, without comment, to the columns of the official paper of last evening, we must either conclude that it has some foundation in fact or in probability, or that it is a *feeler* put forth by one or other of the gentlemen named, in order to ascertain how the friends of the Executive would relish the proposed "reform" in the Cabinet. Considered in either of these lights, our readers are entitled to see the paragraph thus published at Philadelphia, and officially endorsed here; and we therefore give it, as follows:

"It is rumored that several changes will shortly take place in the Cabinet at Washington. It is said that Messrs. Forsyth and Woodbury will be sent on foreign missions, that Mr. Poinsett will take the place of the former, and Mr. Kendall of the latter; that Mr. Grundy will be appointed Postmaster General, and Mr. Stevenson, prresent Minister to England, will take his place. We give the rumor as it was received by letter from Washington, without vouching for its accuracy, which may be questioned."—*Baltimore American.*

The Globe replies to this, that "there never existed a cabinet in more perfect harmony, personally, politically and officially, than the present.

We find in Monday evening's Globe the periodical advertisement of Letters lying in the Washington Post Office signed "J. S. Gunnell, *Postmaster.*" This is the first authentic information we have of the appointment of the successor to Dr. Wm. Jones, removed.

We see it stated in a Pennsylvania paper that Thomas Morgan has been removed, "on the principle of rotation in office," from the supervision of the Post Office at Washington, in that State, and Samuel Workman appointed to succeed him. We do not believe that the principle "of rotation" is that upon which Mr. Morgan has been removed, but a very different and much less respectable "principle."—*National Intelligencer.*

The work of proscription has commenced amongst the subordinate clerks in the Departments at Washington. A gentleman who had been a clerk in the 1st Auditor's office for twenty years past was removed on Saturday.

Sub-Treasurers.—Upon looking over the report of the Investigating Committee, our attention has been most forcibly attracted by that part of it which relates to the mode in which the collectors of the public money deposit their receipts in banks. The Senate, it will be recollected, refused, by a party vote, to order it to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, and, of course, it goes to the credit of the Collector just as if it were his own private money. He may check it out, for his own purposes or the public use, just as he sees fit. If he dies, it will go into his estate, as his other property, and may be taken possession of, by his administrator, just as his other funds are; and, if he and his securities be insolvent, or his administrator prove to be a rogue, the U. States may whistle for its money. All this might have been obviated if the Senate had adopted the simple resolution offered by Mr. Tallmadge directing all receivers of public money to deposite it, at once, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

Baltimore Chronicle.

John Quincy Adams, Ex-President, has accepted the invitation of the New York Historical Society, to pronounce before it an Address on the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States. The occasion is one of rare interest, which cannot but be greatly heightened by the selection of an Orator so worthy of it.

Cotton Factory.—We have the pleasure to announce, that the Company for building a Cotton Factory at this place, has been organized, and will shortly proceed to make contracts for building, &c.

The following are the Officers appointed, viz:

WM. CHAMBERS, Esq. President.
WILLIAM H. HORAH, Esq. Treasurer.
THOMAS L. COWAN,
JOHN MURPHY,
DOLPHIN A. DAVIS, } Directors.

The President is ex-officio a director also.

The amount subscribed, we learn, is about forty thousand dollars.

From the known capacity and diligent habits of the officers selected, the very best results are to be anticipated for this liberal enterprise.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

It is perhaps not generally known that the flowers of the Yellow Jessamine, is an active and dangerous poison. A case occurred on Thursday last in the family of the editor of this paper, which had well nigh resulted in the death of his two children, who had eaten of the flowers, for the honey they contain. About two hours after, both were attacked with violent vomiting, which continued for nearly two hours, and but for speedy medical aid would have proved fatal. In fact, the cases, with every attention, were for some time extremely doubtful. The yellow jessamine grows abundantly in the forests in this country, is an exceedingly beautiful flower, and often transplanted around the dwellings of our citizens.

Floridian.

A lady of fashion will sooner excuse a freedom, flowing from admiration, than a slight, resulting from indifference. The first offence has the pleasing apology of her attractions; the last is bold, and without an alleviation. But the mode in which she disposes of the two only shows that her love of admiration is stronger than her sense of propriety.

A gentleman travelling in a jaunting car—in Ireland of course—asked Pat, the driver, "Who lives in that house?" "Mr. Fitzgerald, your honor, what's dead!" "What did he die of?" "Of a Thursday!" "How long has he been dead?"—"Why, then plase your honor, if he'd ha' lived till next Thursday he'd ha' been a year dead!!"

Communications.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I see that you have opened your columns for the discussion of the Presbyterian controversy. Although I have a great aversion to controversy of any kind, yet when my beloved Church is wantonly assailed, I must be permitted to say a word in her defence.

Your correspondent of last week undertakes to enlighten the public mind on the subject of the Presbyterian law-suit; and, did I not suspect the writer to be a clergyman, I should call it an impudent gasconade. He tells us that the suit was not brought for the purpose of wresting the funds of the Church from the hands of those who held them; yet he says that by the decision the management of the funds, and of the property and concerns of the Church, goes into the hands of the new school party. It would seem, therefore, that the plaintiffs will get by the decision what they did not sue for! Now, sir, this writer is insincere or grossly ignorant; for the suit was instituted solely for the purpose of ousting the old school trustees of the General Assembly and putting in those of the new school, to manage and control the funds and property of the corporation. Yes, depend upon it, *filthy lucre* was the object, however they may dissemble. It is indeed true, as the writer states, that the suit was not brought for the purpose of testing the doctrinal sentiments of the parties. No, verily—the semi-pelagians are too wily to set a snare for themselves. They dare not bring their theological sentiments to the test. The old school party have been striving for years to bring them to it, but by fraud and quibble they have successfully evaded it. The writer concludes thus—"The affairs of the Presbyterian Church are, therefore, thrown back into the position they stood in previous to the passing of the acts, unless the seceding party shall determine to persevere in their secession. On them it depends to determine whether matters shall rest in quietness, or whether there shall be further strife." What gracious words and how condescending. If we will 'stay whipt," and submit to the surveillance of new school pedagogues, we may take shelter under the broad ægis of pelagian liberty. We beg to be excused—we would rather take another flogging. But I would ask, is it modest—is it becoming, for a quondam Congregationalist, recently dubbed a Presbyterian, with antipathies, perhaps, against our Church order, to charge the worthy fathers of our beloved Zion as *seceders* from their *own* Church,—a Church which they have nourished with so much care and watered with so many tears,—a Church for which, if need be, they would seal their attachment with their blood! No, sir, this writer has mistaken his men—he is not in New England with congenial spirits. He further informs us, that the decision determines the old school party to be the seceders. Whether this be a veritable statement or not, I cannot say. After the extraordinary and unexpected opinion given by the Judge on the case at issue, I can well conceive the possibility of his stepping aside to determine a question not submitted to him: but I have seen no such decision. But, pray sir, who is this redoubtable correspondent? I knew a man once, of some standing in society," possessing such a characteristic pruriency for scribbling, on any or all subjects, as sometimes to lose his gravity, and enter, unasked, the arena of angry contest, and there display most dexterously his amply furnished vocabulary of invective. Is your correspondent acquainted with such a character?

Is he the author of Presbuteros? If he be, then is he responsible for the ad captandum address in that publication to gull the multitude and deceive the unwary and unsuspecting—for the unworthy attempt to charge the old school party with a design to sap and overturn all government, civil and ecclesiastical—for all the vagaries, sophisms, misstatements, denunciations and unmeasured abuse with which the pamphlet abounds. This fire-brand has been extensively circulated, and has done some mischief; but, fortunately for the peace of society, it bears on its face its own antidote, in the bad spirit which it breathes. I did intend to review this pamphlet, but I doubt now whether the author, elated as he seems to be, would profit by looking at himself in the mirror of truth.

Again: does your correspondent recollect a resolution, drawn up by a new school divine, and introduced by a younger brother, in the Presbytery of Fayetteville, denouncing the Rev. Mr. Brackenridge's Magazine,—and that this was done after preaching on Sabbath evening, in the sanctuary, when Presbytery were about to close their sessions with the utmost harmony and brotherly love,—and that the motive was perceived and the resolution scouted with indignation? These questions must suffice for the present. But a word as to the decision of the suit. I confess I had some apprehension from the partial, but unconscious, bias of a Philadelphia Jury; but I was not credulous enough to believe that an enlightened and impartial *Judge* could be found in this country or elsewhere, to determine that the disorderly seceders from the General Assembly in May last constituted the true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States! In this decision, we have the judicial burlesque, "the glorious uncertainty of the law," clearly illustrated. And should the Judges, in bank, confirm the decision of Judge Rogers, with all his magic links of connexion, then may we have reason to apprehend that, in process of time, the jurisprudence of our country may be marked with a blot, but not so foul. I trust, as was that on the National councils by Benton's black expunging lines. But I think better things of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, though I thus speak. Should the case be decided finally against us (which I cannot believe,) we shall at least be rid of all the malcontents and New Haven heresies; and then I hope, we shall live in peace. The new school party, in seceding from us, have raised a separating wall, which the old school will never demolish. They will, no doubt, make a gap for any to return who may ex animo, embrace our doctrines and prefer our organization; and for the accommodation of such, on our side of the wall, as are not of us, to pass out from us.

Your correspondent, I take it for granted, will attach himself to the new Assembly. He may perhaps have an opportunity, at the next Presbytery, to make his declaration.

I sincerely regret that circumstances have constrained me to speak thus freely of a professing brother, and, as I suppose, a clergyman. And I would much rather do him good than harm. But if a man will, against all warning and experience, sow the wind, he must expect to reap the whirlwind.

A BONA FIDE PRESBYTERIAN.

April 8, 1839.

[☞ We had no idea of producing a religious controversy by inserting the communication which appeared in our last. Having now given both sides, those interested will seek a more appropriate medium than our columns. We have no objection to a political battle now and then, but deliver us from a religious one.]—*Editor Observer.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In your paper of the 3d April, you noticed an attempt to curtail the Arsenal building in this place. This is right, and goes clearly to convince all unprejudiced minds of the necessity of the press, in the true spirit of independence, to awaken the people to a full sense of their rights.

That an attempt will be made to reduce this work is now no matter of doubt; the proceedings have already commenced. From whom the orders have been received, I am at a loss to judge. It is quite enough to know, that after Congress had passed the law for the construction of an Arsenal of the largest class in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, the site settled upon, the drawings approved of, and the foundation laid, that an inspector is sent on to examine into every particular, and he pronounces all things correct. As to the advantages to be derived from the completion, I will not say a great deal; but the discharge of the hands that were promised steady employment, is a breach of faith, and lies at the door from whence the orders came, whether Mr. Poinsett or some other honorable of lower grade. I have been told this day that the Secretary of War assured our Senator that no interference whatever was intended with the Fayetteville Arsenal. Can it be that the gentleman that came on here has made a mistake, or what have we to conclude? Are the laws of Congress to be violated? What was intended for the benefit of the Southern States, to be wrested from us in one short month after the adjournment of that body!

Fayetteville, as central between South Carolina and Virginia, was considered as the proper place for a work of this nature, as well for our protection in time of peace from domestic enemies, as its known

security in case of war from foreign invasion. I repeat that we cannot too fully appreciate the great advantages to be gained in the immediate finish of this great work, as soon as the materials and workmen can be secured. It is not necessary to look back to the Summer of 1831; recollect Southampton County, Virginia.

We have a two-fold claim on the General Government. Our situation need not be explained.—Whatever means of defence can be justly, may lawfully be claimed, and cannot be withheld. They may baffle for a while, but justice will be measured out and sought for thoroughly by every individual in the State. I trust that none will oppose the sure means for the safety and protection of our families when they are within our reach. I will answer for one to stand side by side with my greatest enemy, if I have one, for our general safety, for the promotion of all causes that will tend to our advancement, but first of all our future safety.

I am not disposed to make a point of the immense favors heaped upon our sister States. But here is Virginia, with Old Point Comfort, her Navy Yards, Rip Raps, Dry Docks, and hundreds of other works, to say nothing of the ships of war that are built and re-fitted in her ports, at anchor in her harbors, that add to the safety of her commerce and general protection. This on one side of North Carolina. Then we have our gallant sister South Carolina, whose every bone is part of our body, she, God bless her, will not allow our Great Father to make improvements unless they are perfectly agreeable, and without her consent. Still she has her Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pinckney, besides a man of war ship, brig, schooner or cutter in and off Charleston Harbor three days in the week. These are facts I know from personal observation, and have now become hardly a matter of thought. It may be said our navigation is not good enough, but that is not the case; there is plenty of water on Cape Fear Bar for our brigs of war and schooners, carrying from 10 to 14 guns; this is their class; they don't draw exceeding twelve feet. They never disturb our waters. If a vessel is shipwrecked off our Harbor, there is no provision for the preservation of her crew; if individual enterprise is not brought into action, down she must go to old Davy. I say this is the case no where else except in the Ports of North Carolina. I have never known a benefit to be derived from the aid of a government vessel, now near nineteen years that I have been an observer. They may have done some good, if so, but few are in the knowledge of it. Well, here stands North Carolina, with all the advantages of health, ready and willing at all times to stand by our common country, and so it is that at this important period, after the passage of a law to establish an efficient arm of defence in her chief town, at the head of the best navigation in the Southern country, where materials of all kinds can be procured in the greatest abundance and little cost, and that, too, after the appropriation by Congress of $150,000 for the three Arsenals now building—we are told our people are to be discharged—that only $20,000 is set aside for our Arsenal. Who is authorised to set this pitiful sum aside! I answer no one. It is the law of the land, and he is a recreant to his country in common that will attempt to rob us of one cent that is so justly due. We won't submit to any such course. Let us call the people together through our Representatives, and as one People demand our rights in a voice not to be misunderstood. I say, in conclusion, that I attach the blame to no one individual. The remedy is in our own hands. NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Harrison.—The "Standard" persists in calling Gen. Harrison an Abolitionist. Does not the Editor know that Gen. H. was a member of Congress when the admission of Missouri was agitated, and voted against the restrictions proposed by Mr. Van Buren and others, for which he was superseded at the next Election. So far, therefore, from being an Abolitionist, he fell a martyr to his defence of Southern institutions.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Reminiscence of the Pulaski.—One of the iron Steam Boats built in England, for Mr. G. B. Lamar of Savannah, is named the DeRosset. We note this fact particularly, because, we believe, she is so called in honour of our esteemed friend and fellow-townsman Dr. A. J. DeRosset, whose hospitable doors were thrown open to that portion of Mr. Lamar's family which escaped from the heart-rending catastrophe of the *Pulaski*. It is doubtless a grateful tribute, from a noble soul, for an act of christian charity, and is alike honorable to him who gives it, and to him upon whom it is conferred.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Our distant friends are informed that the small pox has entirely disappeared. No case has occurred in 4 weeks.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Mr. B. F. Knott, a Postmaster in Alabama, charged with peculation, has published a letter insisting that he is innocent. Mr. Knott invokes the sitting of a Jury upon his case. We have little doubt that the Jury would bring in a verdict of *Knott guilty.—Louisville Jour.*

A Mean Man.—"You are so mean," said a furious fellow to his opponent, "that *your shadow won't follow you.*"

Cure for the Blue devils.—Owe no man and keep sober.

Job was a patient man, and his temper was grievously afflicted with divers ingenious torments. But there were no daily newspapers printed in the land of Uz, and Job was never called upon to perform the duties of an editor. He had only to bear the ills of life resolutely—to justify himself before his Maker, and resist the hollow reproaches of a few false friends. He had no patrons—no populace to please. He had no irritable correspondents to catechise him for rejecting communications—no heedless compositors to make nonsense of his cogitations. Job behaved remarkably well considering the circumstances in which he was placed—but Job had only to do *his own thinking.—Troy Mail.*

Suicide.—"Suppose, sir, (said Boswell to Dr. Johnson, after having put the case of one who was accused of forging a will, and who had sunk himself into the Thames before the trial of its authenticity came on) that a man is absolutely sure that if he lives a few days longer he shall be detected in a fraud, the consequence of which will be utter disgrace and expulsion from society." Johnson replied, "Then, sir, let him go to a distant country; let him go to some place where he is not known; don't let him go to the devil, where he is known."

Cause of a Quarrel.—"I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world," said Bob. "Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world," said Ned. "How could you feed them?" asked Bob. "I'd turn them into your pasture," replied Ned. "No you would'nt. "Yes I would." "No you *would'nt.*" "Yes I *would.*" "You *shan't!*" "I *shall!*" And then came the fisticuffs—and O! how they did fight!

Manhattan (O.) Advertiser.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1839.

THE GLORIOUS VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT.

—We refer with unmingled pleasure to the returns from Connecticut, which will be found in another column. The Whigs have re-elected their Governor, and Legislature, and turned out the whole Van Buren Delegation in Congress, and *turned in* six good Whigs. It is true that last year, when the State was first revolutionized, the Whig Governor was elected by a larger majority than now, but that was to be expected when we recollect that such of the abolitionists as formerly voted with the Whigs have been thrown off by Mr. Clay's Speech, and joined the party of the Standard and Dr. Duncan. The Whig majority is still ample, however, and the change of Congressmen settles, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the next House of Representatives will be decidedly Whig. See the table.

If the Globe, and Standard, and North Carolinian, exulted so loudly over the late election in New Hampshire, because they did not *lose any thing*—If they pronounced *that*, in flaming capitals, a "*Victory! Victory! Thrice Glorious Victory!*" what ought we to say of the Connecticut victory? But we can afford to be moderate in our rejoicings. Whig victories have not been so scarce that we must go beside ourselves when we merely hold our own. We reserve our rejoicings for the Virginia and North Carolina victories, which we expect to celebrate in May and August.

THE RAIL ROAD.—We have much pleasure in stating, that Gov. Swain has signified his acceptance of the trust reposed in him by the Board of Internal Improvements. This intelligence has given great satisfaction to the friends of the enterprize here, as we are sure it will elsewhere. We have not learned when he proposes to commence operations.

It is gratifying to find this appointment received with so much favor throughout the State. The following may be regarded as evidences of public sentiment:—

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

We may expect much from his vast energies and resources. If there is any man in the State, who can carry the scheme into effect, it is D. L. Swain. He has scarcely failed of success in a single undertaking, and if he takes this work in hand, we may confidently anticipate its completion.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

We omitted to notice last week, that the Hon. David L. Swain had been placed at the head of the Fayetteville and Western rail road company, at the recent meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement. This gentleman is eminently fitted for this station by his talents, his energy and hearty devotion to the cause of internal improvement.

Several of our exchange papers have spoken of the appointment of Gov. Swain, by the Board of Internal Improvement, as to the office of "President of the Rail Road Company," and one of them questions the authority to make such an appointment, and winds up with the remark, that "the Board having thus kindly furnished the company with a President, they have nothing to do now but supply the money, and the road will soon be made."

We regret to see any indications of a captious spirit which so often comes in conflict with efforts at improvement in North Carolina. But to remove erroneous impressions we may remark, that Gov. Swain has not been appointed *President* of the Company. The Board of Internal Improvements had no authority to appoint a President. But they had authority to take the necessary steps to open books for the subscriptions, and for that purpose they appointed Gov. Swain. It will remain for the company, if created by the subscription of the necessary amount, to organize itself by the election of a President and Directors, as provided by the charter. In the mean time, the old corporation, under the act of 1836, is still in existence, with Mr. Winslow as President, and it will not be dissolved until the new organization is effected. Its existence is necessarily preserved to transfer to the new company its effects, of which the Survey is the principal item, on terms to be agreed upon between the parties.

Let us have no doubts or disputes about trifles; but let all who have the prosperity of the State at heart, engage as one man in efforts to carry forward the enterprize. United, we cannot fail of success.

Cape Fear and Western Rail Road.—We have foreborne to copy the annunciation, first made we believe at Fayetteville, that Governor Swain had been placed at the head of this enterprize, because we knew it to be premature. We have now the pleasure to state however, that the Board of Internal Improvements have adopted efficient measures to secure the earliest prudent and practicable demonstration in favor of this great work, and that these do not necessarily involve any immediate change in the organization of the University.—*Raleigh Register.*

"Premature" indeed! For the same reason our friends of the Register must wait a month or two until the Governor of Connecticut issues his proclamation concerning the late glorious victory in that State, before they venture to inform their readers of the fact. But the appointment having taken place exactly at the time and in the manner stated by us, we should like to know how the annunciation was "premature!" It was sufficient for us that we knew the fact to be so, and that our readers had a right to expect the information from us.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We have pleasure in stating, that we are *authorized* to announce the Hon. Edmund Deberry as a candidate for re-election to Congress in this district.

We understand that at the Whig District Convention which lately assembled at Kinston, S. S. Biddle, Esq. a member of the last Legislature from Craven County, was selected as the Whig candidate for that District. It is said to be uncertain whether Mr. Shepard will be a candidate for re-election. But whoever may be the candidate of the spoils party, we predict the success of Mr. Biddle.

We learn that there is some hope of Col. James Burney being a candidate in the Wilmington District, in opposition to Gen. McKay.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the citizens of this Town, on Saturday last, the following Delegates were appointed to the Southern Commercial Convention, to meet at Charleston on Monday next, viz: Hon. John Owen, Messrs. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Edward W. Willkings, Warren Winslow, and Edward J. Hale.

The Henrietta Steam Boat company launched, a few days ago, one of the largest boats ever seen upon our river, intended as a tow boat for the Henrietta. She is called the Benjamin Rush, is 120 feet long, 22 feet wide, and will carry a freight equal to 2,000 sacks of salt, or 1,500 bales of cotton.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A Van Buren State Convention was held at Boston last week, when the Hon. Marcus Morton and Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., were nominated candidates for the office of Governor and Lieut. Governor.

Both these are avowed abolitionists. And yet the Standard will conceal this fact, and falsely charge the Whigs with being exclusively abolitionists.

The excellent plain sense of the Extract from Mr. Rencher's Circular to his constituents, entitles it to the attention of every reader.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Van Buren papers are making quite a glorification over the election to Congress of Mr. Parmenter, a Van Buren Abolitionist, who has succeeded, on the 4th trial, by a majority of *Nine* votes, out of about 10,000. The Globe is in estacies on the subject, and the Standard will of course be equally happy. Let us see what Mr. Parmenter thinks of abolition. Having been applied to by the abolitionists on the subject when he became a candidate, he replied as follows:—

"That the existence of slavery is an evil of great magnitude is not disputed, excepting by a very small portion of the citizens of the Union. In my opinion, the powers possessed by Congress should be exercised to prohibit inter State slave trade, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whenever such measures can be adopted consistently with the safety of the nation; and I deem it the duty of Congress to regard the requirements of justice and humanity as well as the other obligations of the Constitution of the United States.

"I am not in favor of the admission of any new State whose Constitution may tolerate slavery, and in this sentiment I believe the people of this section of the country almost unanimously coincide."

☞ Look out in to-day's Standard for the rejoicings over the election of this abolitionist.

The Standard has got upon a new scent, and the North Carolinian follows it in full cry. It demands to know of the Whig Editors of North Carolina whether they will support candidates for President and V. Pres't, either of whom may be an abolitionist. We unhesitatingly answer for ourself, NO. We support no man against whom a charge of holding abolition principles may be urged. We leave that for the Standard, the advocate of the abolitionist Duncan, and the reviler of Mr. Clay, who "put down abolition," according to Mr. Calhoun's admission.

The object of this new song to an old tune, is too thinly disguised to deceive any one. The Whig candidates will not finally be fixed on till next Fall, and in the mean time our Congressional election will come on; and every thing else having failed, this ghost of an apprehension, conjured up by the Standard, is to be paraded before the people to induce them to suspect the Whigs of an intention to run abolitionists. But those who have seen the Standard's slander of Mr. Clay on that subject, disproved beyond all doubt, will scarcely believe its renewed cry of Wolf! Wolf! The Standard has a large share of impudence, thus to insinuate that any Southern Whig will support an abolitionist for office. It has enough to do to clear its own skirts of the contamination of Duncanism and Mortonism.

The administration papers are evidently disconsolate at the loss of Mr. Biddle. The Globe was so absorbed in grief, that it did not announce his resignation for three days, and the last Standard, published two days after the news was received *here*, says not a word on the subject. The North Carolinian, which says it can't cry for a supposed dilemma of the Whigs, has doubtless shed bitter tears over its own misfortune. Oh Mr. Biddle! Mr. Biddle! how could you be so cruel as to abandon them in their hour of sorest need!

GEN. SCOTT.—A few of the Northern politicians are endeavoring to force this officer on the public as a candidate for the Presidency. But it will not do. There are already too many "Richmonds in the field," and Gen. Scott has no claims unconnected with his military services, which do not constitute the best recommendation for the Presidency. Besides, the people have not forgotten his conduct to Gen. Gaines, his brother soldier, in the swamps of Florida.

John B. Campbell, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Lumberton, Robeson county, in place of R. W. Fuller, resigned.

Jas. P. Davis, Postmaster at Albertson's, Duplin county; and

Benj'n Larkins, at Long Creek, New Hanover county.

The last Standard devotes a full column to a most amusing argument against the propriety of re-electing our Whig members to Congress. As we cannot do justice to the beauties of this specimen of profundity, by any thing but the Standard's own words, we annex the material part as follows:—

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

1. We grant (for the sake of argument) that the Government is extravagant; that the money voted away by Congress has been enormous in amount and improper in its objects.

2. We grant (for the present) that the patronage of the Executive is excessive; has increased; is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

3. We grant (for argument's sake) that Messrs. Williams, Deberry, Rencher, Augustine Sheppard and Graham—"whig" members of Congress—have voted against this extravagance, and have done all they could to prevent it; that they have opposed Executive patronage and used their best efforts to *restrict* it.

4. We grant (for the present) that what they say is true, viz: that in spite of their best exertions to prevent the expenses and patronage of the General Government, that they have increased year after year, ever since they took their seats in Congress.

Can they ask us to grant more—will their friends expect greater concessions to these old servants of the people! Is not every thing given up that they or their friends have a right to ask!

But these things being all true, it is perfectly certain that these men ought not to be again elected to Congress,

They have been there a number of years. During that time matters have grown *worse and worse.*—They have tried to correct public evils, and cannot effect it. Instead of making our expenses less, they are increased and constantly increasing. Instead of diminishing Executive patronage, they confess it has increased and is increasing more and more, and that they cannot prevent it.

It is undeniable, that under such circumstances, NONE of them ought to be sent back to Congress.—The interest of the people is to correct these evils of our legislation: our "whig" members confess they cannot do it; therefore, it is the duty of the people to try *some other agents* in their places.

The amount of all this is, that the Government is confessedly extravagant; that its patronage is excessive; and that the Whig members have endeavored to correct these evils; but because they have not been entirely successful, they should be discarded, and others put in their places who would make no objection to any degree of extravagance, nor to any extent of Executive patronage. What use has the administration for men who only endeavor to correct abuses, but cannot succeed, because the administration is too powerful for them? How much better it would be to let the party have every thing their own way, and not be pestered with a set of complaining Whigs, who are constantly grumbling because the expenditures have been doubled since the reign of Jacksonism;—Who are not satisfied with the extension of Executive patronage by proscribing public officers for opinions' sake,—Who lose no opportunity of denouncing such men as Swartwout and Price, for running off with the public money;—Who pry into the corruptions of the Post office, and the Treasury, and discover that public officers are regularly taxed a certain portion of their salaries to constitute a corruption fund to bribe voters with. How much better, according to the Standard, would it be to make Mr. Van Buren at once a monarch, by withdrawing all opposition, and admitting that "the king can do no wrong."

Akin to this bright idea of the Standard, is the corrupt and degrading argument of a Mr. Orator Holleman, of Virginia, who opposes the present Whig member of Congress from the Norfolk district, by assuring the people that he could obtain more favors—larger appropriations—for his District, than his opponent, he being an Administration man and his opponent a Whig. This argument must be founded upon the assumption that the Administration does not appropriate money because it is right to do so, but because it is demanded by a political supporter. It is a sign of rottenness to the core, when such a corrupt motive is addressed to the people, many of whom, (there being hundreds of persons employed at the Navy Yard in that District,) are dependent upon the usual appropriations for their daily bread. If the people of that district do not resent this gross insult to themselves, we are mistaken in our estimate of their patriotism.

But to return to the Standard. Let the people mark the important admissions, of extravagance, corruption, &c. Let them remember that the last Session is the first at which the Administration lost the control of one of the Houses of Congress. The Globe admitted that during that Session the Whigs and Conservatives controlled the House, and the same paper says that the appropriations during that Session amount to twenty-six millions, (omitting the contingent appropriation of ten millions, which it says ought not to be included.) Now this is twelve millions less than the appropriations for 1838, when the Administration controlled both Houses, except upon the Sub-Treasury. Now this looks as though the Whigs had effected something, and our word for it they will effect yet more. If the country can be saved from war, we shall see what a Whig House, such as the next will be, can do in the way of economy.

So far as this District is concerned, the Vans will doubtless be electrified by this truly original idea of the Standard; but as the Whigs happen to have the power to re-elect their honest, consistent, and devoted member, they will send him back to Washington to "keep trying" to bring back the government to something like its former simplicity and purity.

What "Bank dynasty" is the Don Quixotte of the Raleigh Standard so dreadfully alarmed at! He is calling upon his followers to come to the battle as lustily as the knight of La Mancha called upon Sancho to run a tilt with him against the ferocious looking wind-mill. Is it the Bank of the State or the Bank of Cape Fear that the Standard is hurling its puny lance at! Both these institutions were chartered by a Jackson Legislature, and in both the State is a Stockholder to the amount of more than a million of dollars. Would the Standard destroy these Banks? Or is it the Banks of Virginia or the Banks of South Carolina, or the Banks of Pennsylvania, or the Banks of New York, that the Standard is raving about? What have we in North Carolina to do with the Banks of other States. The people have willed that there should be no National Bank, and there it none. What Bank is it, then, that the Standard is afraid of! The people of North Carolina are not to be deceived by such slang. Let them look at home, and see the leaders of the Van Buren party acting as Bank Directors, Bank Attorneys, and other Bank officers, and dealing in every manner with Banks, and then believe, if they can, that they are sincere in the clamor which they create for electioneering purposes against Banks and "associated wealth."

EXTRAVAGANCE.—The New York Evening Post, seconded by the Globe, says that the Whigs have increased the expenses and debt of the city of New York, since they have had the control of its government, and argues that the people should dismiss them, as unfaithful and profligate public servants. Would it not be well for the Globe to recollect that the Administration has doubled and trebled the expenditures of the nation, and created a debt where none existed? The people will in due time apply the doctrine to the Van Buren party.

THE HARD MONEY HUMBUG.—Ming, the loco foco leader in New York, (who has secured an office in the Custom House as a reward for his *services,*) whilst lecturing to the Ward meetings on the charter election, which took place yesterday, told his auditors that if paper money was banished, and an exclusive hard money currency established, a poor man might buy a lot in Wall street for $100. This depreciation of property is what we have always contended would happen, but not to such a degree. The man who owns a tract of land, or a horse, worth $100, would perhaps be able to sell it for $10, and so of other things. But as the Express asks, where would the poor man get *the* $100 to buy the lot in Wall street? His wages, or the value of his labor, would be reduced in proportion, so that where he now earns $1 a day, he would get but 10 cents.

But the absurdity of Ming's argument, and his insincerity, are manifested by his urging his hearers to vote for Varian, a Bank stockholder and Director. So it is every where; here in North Carolina as elsewhere. Banks, Bank Directors, and Bank Attorneys, are freely denounced, whilst none are more willing to receive favors at the hands of the former, and to derive the profits of the latter, than the most prominent members of the party.

Bring the Big Gun!

NEW YORK, April 3—4 o'clock, A. M.

EXPRESS FROM CONNECTICUT.

By the Steam Boat Charter Oak, Capt. Sandford, to whose politeness and attention we are much indebted, our express has just arrived and brought full accounts from the whole State.

ELLSWORTH IS ELECTED BY ABOUT ☞THREE THOUSAND MAJORITY.☜ AN ENTIRE WHIG DELEGATION TO CONGRESS IS ELECTED.

FROM THE HARTFORD COURANT OF APRIL 6.

To the Whigs of the United States we proclaim in the spirit of grateful exultation, that our VICTORY IS COMPLETE. We have carried our State ticket by a large majority. We have changed our entire delegation in Congress—having elected SIX WHIGS in the place of as many Loco Focos—and we have 15 out of 21 Senators, and near two-thirds of the members elected to the House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.

Whig.		Loco Foco.	
Trumbull	over	Toucey	1060
Storrs	do.	Ingham	339
Williams	do.	Billings	87
Smith	do.	Phelps	510
Brockway	do.	Cleveland	576
Osborne		maj.	385

RECAPITULATION OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	Ellsworth.	Niles.	Phelps.
Hartford County,	5235	4080	445
New Haven "	3861	3481	131
New London "	2175	2053	5
Fairfield "	2870	2485	75
Windham "	2172	2011	43
Litchfield "	3743	3328	77
Middlesex "	947	1120	
Tolland "	1653	1401	169
	22676	19957	945
	19957		
Ellsworth's maj.	2719		

The Gain of Six Members of Congress in Connecticut.—This is a victory of the greatest importance, and one which cannot be too heartily welcomed, for it about settles the balance of Power in the next Popular Branch of the Federal Government. The Connecticut Whigs have discharged their high duty to their country in a way and manner that puts her among the foremost of the Whig States of the Union.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

One hundred and fifty-seven members of the next Congress have now been elected. They are divided politically as follows:

States.	26th Congress. Whig.	V. B.	25th Congress. Whig.	V. B.
Maine,	2	6	3	5
New Hampshire,	0	5	0	5
Vermont,	3	2	4	1
Massachusetts,	10	2	11	1
Connecticut,	6	0	0	6
New York,	21	19	10	30
New Jersey,	6	0	6	0
Pennsylvania,	11	17	11	17
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
South Carolina,	2	7	7	2
Georgia,	9	0	1	8
Arkansas,	0	1	0	1
Louisiana	*2	0	2	1
Ohio,	8	11	11	8
Illinois,	1	2	0	3
Michigan,	0	1	0	1
Missouri,	0	2	0	2
	81	76	67	91
	76			67
Whig maj.	5			24
	24			
Whig gain,	29			

*1 Vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rice Garland, Whig.

The elections in nine States, and an election to fill a vacancy in Louisiana, take place in the course of the present spring and summer, when the remaining eighty-five members are to be chosen. The following shows the politics of the members from those States in the last Congress:—

	Whig & Cons.	Van Buren.
Rhode Island,	2	0
Maryland,	5	3
Virginia,	7	14
North Carolina,	8	5
Alabama,	2	3
Mississippi,	2	0
Tennessee,	10	3
Kentucky,	12	1
Indiana,	6	1
Louisiana, (vacancy)	1	0
25th Congress,	55	30
26th do. so far	81	76
	136	106
	106	
Whig majority,	30	

If Mr. Van Buren can recover himself now in the House of Representatives, we should like to know where. CONNECTICUT HAS CARRIED HIM OVER THE DAM.

An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her—"My eyes have placed roses in your cheeks; why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap the harvest."

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 6th ult., at the residence of William Carver, Esq., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. JOHN McCALL, of Bladen County, to Miss HARRIET HAILLS, daughter of the late Robert Haills.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Frederick Nash, Mr. CHARLES L. TORRENCE, of Salisbury, to Miss ELIZABETH L. HAYES, of Lincoln county.

In Surry county on the evening of the 28th ult. Maj. WILLIAM W. PEDEN, of Wilkes County, to Miss MARY TAYLOR, daughter of Maj. Joseph Williams, of Surry County, North Carolina.

In Richmond County, on the 4th inst., Mr. WILLIAM MEACHAM, Jr. to Miss LUCY ANN JENKINS, daughter of A. Jenkins, Esq.,—all of said County.

In Richmond County, on the 28th ult., Mr. MURDOCK McKINNON to Mrs. CATHARINE McLEOD.

Also, in the same County, on the same day, Mr. DUNCAN SMITH to Miss JANE DAVIS. Also, JOHN W. ALMON to Miss ELIZA COVINGTON, daughter of Henry Covington, Esq.—all of Richmond.

On the 3d April, by the Rev. F. H. McGuire, Mr. ALEXANDER S. JONES, of Mecklenburg county, Va. to Miss LUCINDA J. daughter of Thos. B. Littlejohn, Esq., of Oxford, N. C.

DIED,

In Charlotte, (N. C.) on Thursday evening, the 21st ultimo, after a lingering illness, in the 36th year of her age, MARGARET A. wife of James H. Blake, Esq. (formerly of Washington city,) and daughter of the Hon. Wm. Davidson.

In Wilmington, on the 3d instant, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON SELLERS, aged 29 years.

Also, on the 3d inst., Mr. OLIVER L. KELLY.

In Johnston County, at the house of Blackman W. Lee, on the 27th ult., Mrs. SUSANNA BLACKMAN, relict of the late Job Blackman, in the 76th year of her age. The death of this most amiable lady will be severely felt by the community at large, in which she lived. Those who best knew her have the consolation of knowing she was perfectly resigned, and went rejoicing to meet the Saviour, in that blissful kingdom where parting is no more. She has lived respected, and died very much regretted.—COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

Died, in Marengo County, Ala. on the 6th March, of Typhus Fever, Miss MARGARET ANN, eldest daughter of Col. Joseph and Mahala Pickett, from Wadesborough, Anson county, N. C., aged 16 years and 5 months.

The subject of this obituary notice possessed those amiable qualities which ever create sentiments of the highest esteem, and endeared her to all who knew her, and peculiarly fitted her to solace her bereaved parents in their declining years. She was a kind and affectionate sister and dutiful child. Favored with an early cultivation of mind, her intellect soon ripened, but owing to her retired habits, diffidence and modest disposition, few but her intimate friends knew the extent of her acquirements. It is not however, in the knowledge or the fact that the deceased possessed an engaging and agreeable temper, nor that the powers of her mind were widely extended, that the afflicted friends and relatives would now seek a topic of consolation. The only ground of comfort under the lamentable bereavement or loss of one of society's brightest *jewels*, is that she was truly pious.

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 30. Schr. F. Pearl, from Charleston.
April 4. Schr. Allure, from do.
Br. Schr. Balahon, (put back in distress.)
Schr. Schuylkill, from Savannah.
Brig Splendid, from New York.
5. Brig Despatch, from do.
Schr. Caroline, from do.

DEPARTURES.

March 30. Brig Fame, for St. Domingo.
Schr. Jane Bourne, for New York.
Schr. Caroline, for Philadelphia.
April 2. Schr. Albion, for Boston.
3. Brig Laurel, for Matanzas.
Schr. Regulus, for New York.
4. Br. Barque Loyalist, for St. Andrews.
Schr. Messerole, for Guyana.
Brig F. Pearl, for New York.
Brig Patapsco, for Baltimore.
Schr. Allure, for do.
Schr. John, for Boston.
5. Schr. D. Webster, for Alexandria.
Schr. Tangier, for New York.
Br. Brig Isabella, for Jamaica.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 10.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 00	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6 a 7	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

PHŒNIX CHAPTER, No. 2.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE MEMBERS are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend a Meeting, to be held at the Chapter Room, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. A punctual attendance is earnestly desired, as matters of vital importance to its interest will be presented.

April 11, 1839. 40-3w

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C., *April* 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place, but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,

GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received. [40-2m

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Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, about the 5th inst., a tall BAY HORSE, hip shotten. A suitable reward will be paid to any person who will return him.

JOHN McARN.

April 10, 1839. 40tf

POST OFFICE, WADESBOROUGH, N. C., *April* 1, 1839.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of LETTERS remaining in this Office, to-wit:—

A.—Joseph Allen, 1.

B.—W. H. Bennett, 1; George D. Boggan, 2; Mrs. Charlotte Brooks, 1; Alexander Brooks, 1.

C.—Ann Conrod, 2; James Capel, 3; Lewis Capel, 1; Madison Cox, 1; Edmund Cox, 1; William Croom, 1; Wm. Curren, 1.

G.—Dennis Grady, 5; Simeon Godwin, 1; Mrs. Martha Grady, 1; Wm. Gulledge, 1; Wm. R. Garrett, 1; Henry Grady, 1; John Grady, 1; George Griffin, 1.

H.—George Hammond, 1; Isaac Hotchkiss, 1.

I.—John D. Jacobs, 1; Willis Jarman, 1; Mrs. Lucy Ingram, 1; Washington Ingram, 1; Miss Eliza Ingram, 1.

K.—John Kelly, 1; Wm. King, 1; John McKinley, 1.

L.—S. C. Lindsey, 1; Daniel Lambury, 1; Thos. Lockhart, 1; Hampton S. Lilly, 2.

M.—Christopher M. McRae, 1; Willis Medlin, 1; Daniel McIntosh, 1; Coleman H. Morefield, 1; Edmund Martin, 1; W. W. May, 1; Wm. A. Morris, 1; John McLendon, 1; Wm. A. McLenan, 1; Joseph Mealey, 1; Charles G. Nelms, 1; Martin Presley Nelms, 1.

P.—Jas. Plunket, 1; Hubbert Pearson, 1.

R.—Silas Richardson, 1; Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Robinson, 1; Col. Joseph Ratliff, 2.

S.—Arthur Shroud, 1; Jesse Sanders, 1; Benj'n Strickling, 1; John Swink, 1; Philip Smith, 1; Jonathan A. Sanders, 1.

T.—Harison Teal, 1; Luther Teal, 1; J. L. Terry & Co. 1; John Taylor, 1.

W.—Col. Thos. Waddill, 1.

W. B. McCORKLE, P. M.

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271ypd

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.

Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchang ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

March, 1839

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Look here!

I HAVE just received,

350 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotten Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair, for plastering,
Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of the above is for sale by the subscriber.—Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N C.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

March 6, 1839. 35 7w

N. B I am prepared to do Plastering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity] who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading, in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

THIS is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov 16. Prince George co., Va.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to i timate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set fo th in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837

PETER TINCKNEY, Com of Deeds

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Mr J M Kenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weakness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York

Mr. Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr Wm. Evans.

BENJ S JARVIS

Sworn to, November 25, 1836. before William Saul, Notary Public 96 Nassau street. N York,

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recource to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. R dmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern, F S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and A. Duval, Richmond

January 1, 1839, 96 eow1Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings; also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood.

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.

WM. R. CARMAN.

Jan. 8, 1839. 27t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N C. He is about 28 years of age, 5¾ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX. L. WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37-3m

Notice.

THE Copartner-ship heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the Season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues.

MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as 52*l* Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 50 sovs, and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $150—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c. *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour*, the best bred mare of her day, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Diomed,) is the grand dam of imp. Luzborough, and is full sister to Julia, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp. Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners

Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age*. Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, [who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turf-man in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matchem, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse*, out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d. Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Belwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G. g. d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g. g. d. of Lapdog and Spaniel, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Celia, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g. d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.

FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞ The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Vashti*, by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse.

SAMUEL MIMS.

January, 1839. 31 3w

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,

200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.

And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C. J. O.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Hugeonot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 4.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, Norman McKinnon.

Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838. 20tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,

Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks.)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1839.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

VALUABLE

Summer Establishment

FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables,—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36 tf.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.

Also, in Store, at very low prices,—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

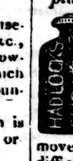
The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb 18, 1839. 33 f

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, a-suages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.— 37tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

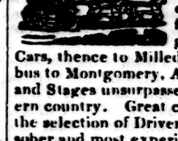
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74 tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga

GEO W. DENT,

Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839 27tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE

July 25, 1838

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family The terms are, for those who board in the family $8 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—A subject of a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the prevention and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apotheories, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Yp